

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 402.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.
To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
EZRA ALLEMONG
Salisbury, Sept 17 1827 82

STAGE LINE
FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.
THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Junr, respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.
There will be no changes in the route. The Stage as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed. The subscriber warrants the route, saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 8, 1828. 3mt14

CARD
E. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)
H AVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;
which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.
Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.
N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov 20th, 1827 89

LAND AND NEGROES, for SALE.
ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be exposed to public sale on the State House Square, in the city of Raleigh,
110 valuable Slaves,
late the property of John Haywood, Esquire, deceased; a large portion of them young likely boys and girls. Amongst them are several very valuable carpenters, Blacksmiths, and other mechanics, and several valuable house servants. Also several very valuable

Tracts of Land
in the neighborhood of Raleigh, affording situations for buildings, well watered, and would suit Gentlemen from the lower country who may desire healthy summer residences. The different tracts of land will be laid off in lots, or sold entire as may be agreed on by the commissioners appointed in behalf of the State. The sales will be made for the benefit of the State of North Carolina, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the respective days of sale, the purchasers giving bonds with approved sureties.
The sale will certainly take place, and will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

JOSEPH PICKETT,
JAS. F. TAYLOR,
WM. ROBARDS,
Commissioners for the State of N. Carolina.
Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1828. 502

NOTICE
THE subscribers having, at the last January sessions of Buncombe county court, qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late Doct. Robert B. Vance, dec'd. request those indebted to his estate to come forward, and make early settlement; and those having claims against it, to present them within the time required by law.
DAVID VANCE,
303
DAVID L. SWAIN.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 24th, 1828.

DANIEL H. CRESS
REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.
He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.
which he is disposed to sell low for cash, or on short credit.
Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 98

BOOKS LOANED OUT.
NOTICE.—All persons having books in their possession belonging to the estate of Alfred Macay, deceased, are requested to leave them at Dr. Mitchell's.
January 24th, 1828. 3102

CASH WANTED!
THE subscriber has declined crediting his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS
at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE.
GEO. M'CONNAUGHEY.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

CASH, the Mother and Life of TRADE.
THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.
WILEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.
Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1828. 98
N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

HOUSE AND LOT, NEGROES, &c.
WILL be sold, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Statesville, a House and Lot, together with the necessary out-houses, and in addition thereto a safe and commodious blacksmith's shop, situated in a pleasant part of the village, near the best public well.
Also, One Negro Man, two negro women, and one child. Terms 12 months credit, payable on January 1, 1828. 6102

JOHN C. ELLIOTT'S ESTATE.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John C. Elliott, dec'd. late of Rutherford county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to the estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
WM. SLADE, Adm'r.
January 15th, 1828. 3102

NOTICE
ON the 12th day of February next, I will sell, at the house of John C. Elliott, dec'd. in Rutherford county, N. C. upon a credit of twelve months, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said Elliott, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses; a large quantity of Corn, between thirty and forty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, girls and children, among them one excellent blacksmith of good character, and two others tolerably good blacksmiths and Carpenters, also of good character; and other articles; the sale to continue from day to day until finished. Other terms of sale made known on the day of sale.
WILLIAM SLADE, Adm'r.
January 15th, 1828. 3102

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd. late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
RUFUS REID, Administrator.
December 14th, 1827. 93

FREDERICK SACHLER'S ESTATE.
THE subscriber, administrator of Maj. Frederick Sachler, dec'd. of Rowan county, N. C. desires the Legatees to present their inventories, legally authenticated, for settlement; and that he will be fully ready for settlement by next February court.
ADAM ROSEMAN, Adm'r.
January 26th, 1828.

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.
THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DAVID CORPENING, Executor.
January 31st, 1828. 3mt13

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.
THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said dec'd. to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES MARTIN, Jr. Exec'r.
Nov. 23d, 1827. 13798

JACKSON MEETING in CABARRUS.

After a notice of eight days, partially given, a number of the citizens of the county of Cabarrus, say between 150 and 200, a large portion of whom were the substantial and intelligent farmers of the county, together with some of the hoary headed veterans of '76, met at the courthouse in Concord on Thursday the 31st ult. for the purpose of making arrangements for the promotion of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy, and John C. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency of the United States. Col. Wm. S. Allison was called to the chair and W. Hardis, Esq. and Capt. D. Coleman were appointed secretaries.

After a few remarks by L. H. Alexander, Esq. explaining the nature and design of the meeting, a committee consisting of L. H. Alexander, Esq. Major George Barnhart, Capt. Robt. Pickens, Major I. Cannon, W. Harris, Esq. Capt. D. Coleman and J. Williams, Esq. was appointed to draw up and lay before the house resolutions for the purposes above mentioned, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Your committee beg leave to report, that we are confident that we act in accordance with the wishes of a large majority, not only of the people of Cabarrus county, but of the State of North Carolina in recommending Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, as a suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States for the next term. After making this declaration we feel it our duty to assign some of the main reasons which have impelled us to this conclusion. These will necessarily be arranged under two heads, the first comprising the objections we have to the continuance of the present incumbent in office, and the second our grounds of preference for the Hero of New Orleans.

We live in a country where the free and impartial discussion of the motives, principles, and actions of men in public life, is not only tolerated, but justly encouraged. Of the good policy of this we have no doubt. The free trial by the ordeal of public opinion, and we fear nothing from the result for our favorite. If it were necessary to rest the claims of the opposing candidates on services rendered previous to the last election, we would be willing to weigh them in the balance, confident that the *mere mem tekt upharis*, as explained by the prophet, would be applicable to the present incumbent.

But there are additional objections to the re-election of J. Q. Adams, based on the administration of his office, which, to do justice to the people, we deem it our duty to notice. We would, if it were alone necessary in this contest, be willing (to adopt the words of an honest and highly gifted citizen) "to judge the administration by its measures," believing that this judgment would confirm the opinion we entertain that he, Mr. Adams, did not possess that strength of mind, that practical information, and that familiarity with the customs and interests of the people previous to his election which should authorize them to elect him to the most elevated and respectable office in their gift. On what were his claims founded previous to his election in 1824? He had been in the service of the United States for years before the administration of Jas. Monroe. Are there any pre eminent services rendered by him as public agent of this government abroad? Let his advocates point them out. It could not be at Ghent, for there he was associated with men superior to him in intellect, in useful information, and in patriotism. Though a diplomatist in grain, and from his cradle, it is now known to some (and time will discover it to all) that there were at that treaty master spirits, agents of the United States, before whose vigorous talents, practical knowledge and unbiased love of country, the heart and mind of J. Q. Adams sunk in conscious inferiority. What sound sense of the important interest of the Union, could induce him to propose and advocate the surrender of the navigation of the Mississippi in consideration of the right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland? A surrender of an all-important privilege and right, for one comparatively trivial. Could this arise from unsound political knowledge and principles, or from the selfish consideration of benefiting one section of the Union with which he was associated in habit, interest, and feeling, at the expense of a larger portion whom he knew not, and for whom he cared not? From one or the other motive he acted; and in either point of view we are compelled to condemn him. We would again ask what confidence can be placed in that man, who at the mature age of 40 years, deserted the party with which he had been uniformly associated, and linked

himself with their opponents and became one of their bitterest enemies? Did this important change in political principle proceed from a conscientious knowledge of error, or was it produced by a desire common to weak and ambitious men, a thirst for advancement in public life? In solving the first part of this query, we would remark that Mr. Adams was, when he deserted the Federal party, at that stage of life when the human mind is usually considered at the period of its greatest improvement, and when principles if at all to be considered as permanent, are fixed and stable. Can we then place confidence in any one at the age of 60, who disclaimed his political principles, and deserted his political party at the mature age of 40? The experience of ages does, and we trust the next election will give a triumphant answer in the negative. The last part of this question needs no inquiry.

We are next called on to support Mr. Adams because he was secretary of state during the administration of Jas. Monroe, without noticing his want of diplomatic tact and knowledge which enabled the minister of Spain to over reach him in the treaty for the cession of Florida, and which required a new negotiation (for it was tantamount to the same) to prevent the grants issued by the Spaniards. The most valuable of the lands intended to remunerate the injured citizens of the United States;—without noticing his repeated attempts to bring himself into public view by delivering fiery and imprudent orations, and by defending himself in public prints from imputations not cast, or if intended for him, beneath the notice of a public officer of the United States holding the station he did: we will proceed to observe that although Mr. Clay has called it "a safe precedent" to elect a Secretary of state President, yet we must deny the doctrine to be correct in principle, and for reasons obvious to every one acquainted with the nature and interests of our government. We will further take the liberty to assert, that Mr. Clay, now Secretary of State, has either committed an absurdity in supporting Mr. Adams' election on the ground of "safe suffering," or that he was not serious in the people for that office. If he thought, as he asserted, that the appointment of Mr. Adams would be the best, because (being Secretary of state) it would be a safe precedent, why did he suffer his friends to run his own name, unless it was for the obvious purpose of dividing the western interest, and thereby enabling him, and those who looked up to him as the head of his party, to decide the election in that way which, as time has shown, would most result to his own benefit? How does it happen (notwithstanding the safe precedent) that he could so far forget himself as to use, or authorize expressions, previous to the election of Electors, derogatory of the character, principles and actions of John Q. Adams? And how does it happen if he thought the election of the Secretary of state to the Presidency correct on the ground of safe precedent, that as he asserts he came to Washington doubting whether he should or should not vote for Wm. H. Crawford, for such is the inference to be drawn from his expressions, and that he even personally visited and examined him for the purpose of judging for himself, although Mr. Crawford did not hold that office which entitled him to the presidency from the safe precedent. These are inquiries we have not yet seen satisfactorily answered. And we feel compelled to doubt the motives of those principally instrumental in the election of Mr. Adams, and (judging from the past) to say that we can place no confidence in an administration composed of a President elected through the instrumentality of a Secretary of state on the ground of safe precedent. If J. Q. Adams (President now in office) was elected, according to this rule, as supposed wise, politic, and useful, then Mr. Clay's recommendation of himself as our next President, (after Mr. Adams' term of office has expired) is irresistible. God forbid!—we acknowledge no such doctrine; we are reluctant to believe that men, one of whom at least has been able and active in the service of the United States, to be corrupt in political principle; yet we must say, to use the language of a celebrated Roman, that John J. Q. Adams and Hy. Clay should not only be pure but free from suspicion." Of the first we are compelled to doubt, and it is their business and their interest to make on this subject assurance of their innocence, doubly sure: Of the last, the numerous charges made against them, leaving us nothing further to urge. But these are not the only reasons inducing us to oppose the re-election of J. Q. A. If we examine his conduct since he has been elected President we must object to him, because we believe that through a vain motive in throwing lustre on his own ad-

ministration (by treating instead of legislating on the subject) he sacrificed the interest of a large portion of the United States in the West India trade, when the compromise of no right was at stake, and when no part of the Union could be injured by the legislature of the United States acting on the subject. We object to him because in sending Ministers to Panama we believe he violated the policy recommended and established by Washington "in having nothing to do in entangling alliances with foreign nations." We object to him because by the appointment of Ministers to Panama previous to the meeting of Congress he assumed and exercised a right of changing the sound policy of the United States without the consent of his constitutional advisers, the Senate. We object to him because in his message on this subject he assigned as an important reason an interference with the religious institutions of their respective governments, a right never yet claimed or exercised either as respects religion or government by any administration since the adoption of our constitution.

We object to him because the United States has been compelled to pay more than \$50,000 to defray the expenses of this mission while the project has proved cause though economy has been a text-word in his messages, yet if we take into consideration the visionary and useless projects, started by him at great expense to the union we are obliged to say his word and his practice are at direct variance. What good have the numerous missions he has sent abroad effected for the U. S. As a single example of a waste of the public funds we would refer you to the missions to Great Britain. There has been within his term more than \$50,000 expended on two missions, and perhaps more yet to be paid for a new embassy during his term and the government benefited by only our convention in favour of individuals. And this is economy! But we will no longer trespass on your patience in urging objections, the list of which is not yet complete. With that kind of relief we find where we hasten from the examination of a common por- of one where every pore shines in bold relief, and all that is necessary to show the master hand of the artist, is exhibited, let us turn our attention to the conduct and character of Andrew Jackson. Here we will find but little to blame and much to praise, we admit he has not the scholastic information of his opponent, nor has he been as learnedly drilled in diplomatic forms and ceremonies.

It has been well observed by a writer, "that a man of sense who knows what he is about, who says the thing that is, who will tell at once what he can do, and what he cannot, would succeed better than any diplomatist with all the simulation or dissimulation of Chesterfield, or the tact of Mazarin."

Such a man would Andrew Jackson be in office. He possesses that strong practical knowledge and common sense which is necessary for cherishing and protecting the interests of the nation, whose information is mostly acquired from experience, and whose rights and privileges are guarded by their common sense. His is not a mind teeming with visionary projects. He never resided in foreign Courts mingling with the nobles of the land, imbibing aristocratic prejudices and insensibly assuming manners not fitted for the atmosphere of a republic, and which though ostensibly plain, yet could by their influence induce him to notify those who were his equals, if not his superiors in office, that his family must be first in consideration, and therefore the first to be visited. No: His manners are as plain as his character is independent, and his principles as republican as his conduct has been disinterested.

We do not pretend that Andrew Jackson is perfect, for he is a man. But we will say, in despite of all the barefaced and malicious calumnies of his opponents, that there has been evidences in his life, his actions, and expressed opinions, that perseverance in the pursuit of honest purposes, that disinterestedness, that independence, and that talent, which would insure in his election, an able and honest magistrate. His conduct, in every instance, has convinced us that he accepted office, not for individual aggrandizement, but for the benefit of his country. This is evident from the fact, that whenever his time and talents were no longer imperiously called for by the wants and dangers of the people, he resigned his station, preferring the shades of private life, to the pride, pomp and emoluments of office.

His enemies charge him with violence of temper. Those who have been in constant habits of intimacy with him for years, can say that this is an assertion

without the shadow of proof. They say he has acknowledged himself incompetent to fill the various offices to which he has been appointed. Supposing such to be the fact, it has been unfortunate for the American people, that Mr. Adams had not as humbly confessed, and as honestly acted, thereby relieving them from the disagreeable necessity, at the next election, of plainly expressing that opinion of him. In what way the language of Andrew Jackson has been tortured into a meaning never intended by him, is a mystery only known to the dark and busy spirits who have determined at all events to prevent his election. We can assert, with truth, that he filled all civil offices to which he was appointed, with credit to himself and with benefit to his country.

He is charged with the wanton massacre of the Indians at the Horse-shoe. Can it be urged, that in killing in battle (for such is the fact) the ruthless savages who murdered defenceless mothers and infants at Fort Mimms, who refused to the last the quarter that was offered them,—men who acknowledge in war no law of mercy to spare the infant in the cradle, the mother, the gray haired and the helpless, but strike the tomahawk without feeling or discrimination, in the heads of the defenceless and the defenceless? Can this be urged as a ground of objection to Andrew Jackson, their punisher and our avenger? That cause wants support, indeed, which justifies the atrocious warfare of the savage. In this we hope, for the sake of humanity, they are not serious.

He has been charged with a violation of the constitution of the U. S. We have with that attention necessary to its complete elucidation. It relates principally to the declaration of martial law at New-Orleans. We would only refer you to the critical situation of our country at that time; the presence of a foe strong in numbers and discipline, the inadequate means of defence, and the inefficiency of the civil law to prevent the transmission of information to the enemy; and we feel confident that you will excuse if not justify the man who, at the risk of his own life, property and reputation, thus acted, and thus saved from capture and pillage the emporium of the West. Mr. Adams would have deliberated on the propriety of the measure, until the entrance of the foe into the city would have cut short his deliberations. Andrew Jackson decided, and saved the city. We would say, from motives of admiration and gratitude, if, in this act of salvation of New-Orleans, he has violated the constitution, that there is a duty of his motives, to cry out with the republicans of old, "let the laws sleep for this day."

He is charged with the murder of Amos and Ambrose. Those who are now the supporters of Mr. Adams, both with regard to this, and the question of the violation of the constitution of the United States, have placed themselves in a dilemma in making these charges, inasmuch as they now condemn A. Jackson for a crime which J. Q. Adams, while Secretary of State for Jas. Monroe, defended with all the ingenuity of which he was master. We do not pretend to enter into the defence of Gen. Jackson, because we can refer the people to the report of Mr. Adams in Jackson's defence, and the debates upon that point, confident that he will be justified. But we will ask the friends of the present incumbent, supposing the charges to be correct in principle, if they can with any grace support him in office who has warmly advocated conduct for which they condemn A. Jackson? What reason have they for making a distinction between the actor and the defender? If any, we would say that it was in favour of the actor. The one undertook the responsibility of the act, fearless of the consequences to himself as an individual, but all alive to the interests of his country. The other was a cool and dispassionate examiner; and certainly if there was wrong done, (which in the one case we doubt, and in the other deny) Mr. Adams justified in moments of deliberation what the other did in moments of excitement, and with a motive identified, by declaration and action, to be solely for the good of the United States.

This is not all. He is objected to because he is a military chieftain. Is it any cause of blame that he defended the Southern frontier during the last war, with that success which has induced even his enemies to give him the name of military chieftain? Should we condemn him for punishing the ruthless savages, the insidious spy, the committers of murders and robberies—him the saviour of New Orleans? Where is the evidence that he looked at his personal interest, and forgot that of the public? We can safely assert that there is none such. They object to him because he was, or is, a military chieftain. Who started this objection? Hy. Clay. What object had he in urging it? Because A. Jackson divided, and would divide with him the western interest. His object, then, was to stigmatize his character by a title which would be an obstacle in the way of his promotion. Who was Alexander Hamilton? A military chieftain. And who was Knox? A military chieftain.

Yet we find, when called to civil office, there was no want of honesty of intention or knowledge of business, for it was all included in that practical knowledge and common sense which they held, and which we say Andrew Jackson possesses, in an eminent degree. He is called a military chieftain. What was Washington? We forbear to advert to the character of our country's pride and boast. We consider this the weakest among the many weak objections urged against the election of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, therefore, that we would consider the re-election of John Quincy Adams as dangerous to the interest of this people, and that we will use every honorable means in our power to prevent it.

Resolved, that we have entire confidence in the intelligence, integrity, and political honesty of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use every honorable effort to aid, and insure his election.

Resolved, that we approve of the resolutions adopted by the friends of Gen. Jackson, in different parts of the state, recommending to his friends in the several counties to appoint delegates to meet at some convenient place, to nominate some suitable person as an elector for each electoral district.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the friends of Gen. Jackson, in the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, to appoint five delegates to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday the 27th inst. to recommend an elector friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, that Col. Will. S. Allison, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Maj. George Barnhardt, Capt. Robt. Pickett, and Major I. Cannon, be appointed the delegation from Cabarrus, to meet at Charlotte, the delegation from Mecklenburg and Lincoln.

Resolved, that Capt. R. Pickett, L. H. Alexander, Esq. Sam'l. Harris, sen. Major George Barnhardt, and David Storke, Esq. be appointed a committee of correspondence.

Resolved, that Major I. Cannon, Jacob Misenheimer, Capt. Jonathan Hartsell, Major George Barnhardt, Capt. Jacob Barringer, Col. Will. S. Allison, Carson Rogers, Jacob Coleman, Dr. Sam'l. S. Harris, Caleb P. Alexander, James Young, Capt. Dan'l. Faggert, Sam'l. Pharr, Capt. Jas. McNeel, and Capt. Isaac West, be appointed a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, that we adopt the General Jackson committee of vigilance and correspondence, formed at Raleigh, on the 24th December, 1827.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that copies thereof be sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for publication.

WM. S. ALLISON, Chair'n.
WASHINGTON HARRIS, Sec'y.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.
A civil Chieftain.—We repeat the honourable facts, and challenge the criticism of our adversaries, that Andrew Jackson has filled more, and station more credit to himself, and honour and benefit to his country.

When 29, he was elected a member of Congress, in the time of John Adams.

When 30 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and voted for the repeal of the alien and sedition laws!

He was chosen a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Tennessee.

Washington commissioned him as Attorney General of the United States for that District.

Jefferson paid homage to his political integrity in '98!

Monroe commissioned him Governor of Florida!

Monroe commissioned him Ambassador to Mexico!

He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee!

He was educated for the bar and practised law!

He was the father of the present American Tariff system, in the United States, in 1824, '25!

Truly, this is being a Military Chieftain with a vengeance!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 22d ultimo, the bill making an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland and other National Roads, being under consideration,

Mr. Branch, of N. Carolina, wished, he said, that the subject might now be fully investigated. It was time to look the matter full in the face. Claims for appropriations, some for one object some for another, had been urged upon us by every State, from Maine to Georgia. These claims Mr. B. considered as originating, in a great measure, in the desire of the Representatives of the different States to serve the interests of their respective constituents. Here Mr. B. noticed a report in one of the morning papers, of the remarks which he made yesterday in the Senate, on presenting the memorial of sundry citizens of N. Carolina, asking an appropriation for making a canal communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. He had, he said, been represented as saying what he did not say, and what he did not mean to say. Neither he nor his constituents were in favor of the exercise by the Government, of the power assumed by it to make internal improvements. The

people of North Carolina were alarmed at the exercise of this power by the General Government. They had never received a single cent from the government. If the Government were abolished, no vestige of it could be found in any public work in the State of N. Carolina. But the people of that State considered themselves as well entitled as those of any other State, to a share in the public expenditures; and, on this principle, the memorial which he presented yesterday, was founded.

Mr. Branch further observed, that he was opposed to the principle of the bill, and should resist it; but he was not opposed to apportioning to each of the several States a part of the surplus funds of the Union.

Mr. Macon observed, that when the distinction of parties first arose in this country, they were designated as federal and anti-federal; now they were called by some, national and anti-national. The road was not a federal road, but a national road; and it was thus called, by way of showing that it was not authorized by powers delegated by the State, but by an assumption of power by the General Government. The Government had gone on, step by step, increasing its powers and encroaching on the powers of the States. It must be checked in this career, or it will become, sooner or later, an absolute, instead of a federal Government. A good road, said Mr. M. is a good thing. Nobody ever denied it. To all that gentlemen say on that question, I respond, amen. But it was not so good as a good Government, with just, equal laws. At the present time our tables were loaded with petitions from every part of the Union, on the subject of the Tariff.

"Give us more of other people's money," says one side. "We have no more to give," replies the other side. Memorials against the Tariff had been recently presented from a State which hardly ever petitioned Congress before—from a State which was once wealthy; and they tell you that they are impoverished, and that if you take any more from them they cannot subsist. I have never used a threat in this House, said Mr. M. and I never shall. It is not the way to address opposition to the powers assumed by the General Government, is growing. You may see it moving in the nation. These petitions breathe a feeling stronger than has been shown in this country for fifty years.

Mr. M. did not consider that the constitutional question as to the power of the Government to make internal improvements, as settled. There was no constitutional question completely settled, except that as to the sedition law: He did not believe that law would be revived in his time. The present system, said Mr. M. will, by continued application, rear an absolute government on the ruins of the States. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 25 to 18.

THE CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Herford of Virginia, who recently communicated through the National Intelligencer, the powerful effects of the Liverwort, in cases of consumption, has addressed another letter to the Editors, giving the following statement of its extraordinary action:

A man, not more than 10 or 12 miles from here was so far spent by profuse discharges of pus from his lungs, wasting night sweats, and hectic fever, that his attendants and friends were several times making preparations towards interring him. In this hopeless condition he was, by way of dernier resort, almost forced to take the Liverwort; it promptly acted upon him as a fine tonic and alternative—giving him a keen appetite, clearing out his cough, his night sweats, his hectic fever, and finally every symptom of his complaint;—and three weeks since, when I last saw him, he was enjoying fine health and spirits. There has been something very remarkable in the operation of this little plant; in every instance, it soon exerts a positive influence over the cough and expectoration, quickly invigorates the stomach, and acts very sensibly on the kidneys, or as a smart diuretic; in short, it some how or other seems to invigorate the whole system. I have been familiar with every form and degree of pulmonary consumption for more than twenty years, yet have I never seen an act like this in one single case of it. The Liverwort has actually cured a case of hereditary phthisis in a man of Loudon Co. Virginia, whose whole family nearly had died of consumption, derived from the same cause.

The amount of Postage, which accrued in the State of North-Carolina, last year, as appears by a return made to Congress, was \$27,671 81.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Chilton, the new member from Kentucky, offered certain resolutions in the House of Representatives, the 22d ult. looking to a retrenchment of the public expenditures. The resolutions assumed a variety of changes, and were finally modified so as to embrace the following propositions: 1st. An inquiry as to the diminution of Executive patronage and a more effectual responsibility in the disbursements, and as to what retrenchments may be made, and as to reducing the compensation of members. 2d. An inquiry into the payments since the first of Jan. 1823, out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, specifying what has been paid "without specification." 3d. An inquiry into the payment of the contingent funds of the four Departments since the same period. 4th. An inquiry as to any retrenchments which can be made in the expenses of the House. And lastly as to the expediency of a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

The debate on these resolutions was characterized by a good deal of warmth and party feeling. The Speaker was compelled frequently to interpose his authority between members, who, hurried away by their feelings, had lost sight of the question before them, and assailed each other with personal abuse.

On Saturday, the 26th, the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions; when Mr. Carson who had the floor from the adjournment on Friday, was beginning a speech, when Mr. Chilton requested him to yield the floor for a moment, and Mr. Carson having done so, Mr. Chilton offered various modifications of his resolutions; by which, the amendments proposed by other members, fell.

Mr. Carson now resumed and concluded a speech, in which he replied to the arguments adduced the day before on the opposite side, and went at some length into what he considered as instances of mal conduct on the part of the present Administration.

He was followed by Mr. Kremer, who made a very animated speech, on the same side.

Mr. Barney made some remarks in explanation of his former arguments, and in reply to Mr. Daniel, &c.

Mr. Daniel, spoke further in reply to Mr. Barney, of Md. and insisted upon various instances of profligate expenditure under the Government.

Mr. McDuffie, after some prefatory remarks as to the irrelevancy of a great part of the debate, moved, as an amendment of the resolutions of Mr. Chilton, as modified, to strike out the following:

"And also, whether any, and if any, what measures may be adopted for the more effectual application of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the Public Debt."

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Barney, Mr. Chilton signified his assent to a modification of his resolution; and the question being on the resolution as thus modified, Mr. Clarke, of Ky. spoke at considerable length in reply to the gentlemen who had preceded him, and in vindication of the Administration from the charges brought forward against them. Mr. Clarke concluded by declaring himself to be in favor of the resolution, but offered an amendment to it, insofar as to confine the inquiry to the Committee of Ways and Means. He, however, withdrew this amendment at the request of

Mr. Blake, of Indiana, who offered an amendment, which went to inquire into any abuses which have been, or may be reported to have been, committed by the President of the U. States, or any of the Heads of Departments of this Government, in the disbursement of the public money; and whether there is any unnecessary number of officers employed in any of said Departments; and whether any of the said officers receive exorbitant salaries, and if so, under what Administration the said salaries were created.

And the question being on the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tenn. spoke at length in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the resolutions as modified.

Mr. Chilton made a short speech in vindication of the motives which had induced him to move this inquiry.

Mr. Blake then took the floor, in reply to Mr. Carson, and in support of the amendment he had offered. He passed a handsome compliment on Mr. McDuffie, and insisted upon the entire competency of the Committee of Ways and Means to the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, next addressed the House, in reply to the several attacks which had been made on the conduct of the Administration, and in particular to the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Floyd, and those of Mr. Carson and Mr. Kremer. He was answered first by

Mr. Kremer, in a very short speech, which produced great merriment in the House; and then by

Mr. Carson, who, in the course of his speech, was called to order by the Chair. The Speaker now rose, and after deprecating, in a very dignified manner, the character of personality which had too much marked the present debate, declared his intention of promptly putting a stop to all personal remarks, and invoked the support of the House in carrying this purpose into effect.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, now spoke at considerable length in reply to Mr. Wright, and in the course of his speech insisted particularly on the several sums paid to Mr. Adams, when our Minister abroad, &c. He was followed by

Mr. Wright, who spoke again, in further reply to Mr. Carson, and

Mr. Carson rejoined.

The debate was further continued by different members; but the above will afford our readers some idea of the spirit in which this discussion is carried on.

Charles Carroll.—On the 21st ult. on motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the following resolution was agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, (of Maryland) the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, the privilege of franking letters during his life."

Adam and Eve are nominated as electors for President; Mr. Adam in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Eve in Kentucky. Adam is for Jackson, and Eve for Adams. This is as it should be—for, according to scripture, to Adam was given the dominion, Adam, however, must take care that Eve does not again beguile him, for there are wily serpents enough to instigate such a course, by offering fruit more specious than an apple. Noah.

Columbia.—Seven electors were chosen at Carraras on the 30th of Dec. to meet the grand convention at Ocala in March next. The country is tranquil and likely to remain so. Bolivar will undoubtedly succeed in all his plans—it is probable that his government will be military.

Maine.—In the legislature of the state of Maine, there has been some novel propositions brought forward. One was to provide guardians for married women in certain cases. Another, so to regulate the fashion of sleighs as to make them uniformly run upon the right side of the horse! One petitioner has asked for a grant of land from the State, on the ground that he was the first male child born in the town where he resides.

A Colonization Society, has been formed in Cumberland county, auxiliary to the North-Carolina State Colonization Society, the object of which is to assist in colonizing the free people of color on the coast of Africa, particularly those residing in this state who are willing to emigrate.

At the formation of this society, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved That the American Colonization Society, as far as it is concerned, is a good government, and is conducted by individual enterprise and exertions, is worthy of the patronage of the citizens of N. Carolina, and that the free people of color in the state should be encouraged to emigrate to Liberia.

The New York Enquirer states the following to be the number of Turkish vessels destroyed by the English, French and Russian fleets, viz:

126 Transports,	4 Ships of the line
4 Frigates of 60 guns, 14 of forty guns,	
29 Corvettes,	37 Fire ships;
making in all, 214 vessels.	

The amount of Stocks of the United States, held by foreign creditors, is \$19,912,325 71; of which the British hold \$33,611,521 72; the Dutch, \$3,257,393 36; and other foreign creditors, \$3,063,405 63. The amount held by domestic creditors is about \$43,000,000.

The Governor of New Jersey has decided not to order an election for a member of congress, to supply the place of the late Dr. H. Lomb, during the present session.

Liberty.—Mr. Gerret Smith of New-York, has sent \$100 as a donation to the American Colonization Society, accompanied with the offer of nine hundred dollars more, on condition that 100 subscribers be obtained, who will respectively become responsible for a like sum.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has finally passed the Senate of the United States by a vote of 26 to 16, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

A French paper of the 21st. says: "The vessel *l'Olympe* sailed to-day, having on board 283 Swiss and Frenchmen; passage is paid: the Government has engaged also to give them land, and the means of making it productive."

Married, on the 31st December last, in Massachusetts, Mr. Williams, aged 97, to Miss Polly Candler, aged 14, both of Green River Hollow.

What'er is odd on Hymen's page,
The wags in rhyme will twist it;
Whether in courtship, name, or age,
The married ones have missed it.

But e'en though widdows make a route,
And whims severely handle,
When life's poor lamp is going out,
'Tis wise to get a candle.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate was engaged till near 4 o'clock, in the discussion of the bill to complete the Cumberland Road to Zanesville, in Ohio, &c. on which an animated discussion took place on matters touching the constitutionality of the measure.

The bill for the encouragement of vaccination, &c., was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee of three.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States who have lost property by the depredations of Indian Tribes; was read the third time and passed.

The Senate was principally occupied to-day in the discussion of the bill for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions, and of the bill for the completion of the Cumberland Road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, Ohio, and from thence to the Seat of Government in Missouri.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed by yeas and nays—25 to 18.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., submitted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution, or their heirs, to bounty lands.

The bill making appropriations for Government for the year 1828, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up, as the special order of the day. Mr. Woodbury made a long, eloquent, and forcible appeal in behalf of these meritorious claimants.

The bill to prevent defalcations on the part of disbursing officers of the Government, passed the Senate.

Friday, Jan. 25.

The Senate was principally occupied to-day, in the discussion of a motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, to re-commit the general appropriation bill, with instructions, on which an animated debate ensued on the subject of outlets to Charges d'Affairs, &c. and in the discussion of the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army—the bill was finally postponed and made the order of the day for Monday next. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 28.

The bill for graduating the price of the public lands, and ceding the refuse to the states in which they lie, was sometime under consideration; but no question was taken on it. The bill to provide for certain Revolutionary Officers was considered; and Mr. Parris's motion for recommitment was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The journal being read, the House proceeded to business. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, reported three bills, one from the Senate with amendments relative to the Tactics, another authorizing the purchase of a site for a Custom House, and a private bill. Mr. Carson reported a bill. Several unfavorable reports were made on private claims. A few resolutions were offered. Several resolutions on the table, were called up and adopted. A resolution of Mr. Kremer, relative to the public printing of the Collector's Office of Philadelphia, which had been transferred to John Binns, from Mrs. Bailey, was adopted. It called for any correspondence relative to the transfer, between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Philadelphia. Mr. Kremer advocated the inquiry in a short speech, in which he took notice of the peculiar relation which John Binns held to the present President in 1824, and his relation at this time. The Speaker presented several communications from the executive departments.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Chilton, referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the public officers, &c. was taken up; and after some discussion was again postponed, in consequence of the lapse of the hour. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the relief of Morigny D'Auterive, when after a discussion, the question was taken on the amendment, which was carried—yeas 96, noes 92.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Ingham reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to frank letters and packages to the same extent as the Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives; which was twice read and committed to the Committee of the Whole House. Mr. Chilton's resolutions on the retrenchment of public expenditures were then called up, which he supported with a series of remarks of some length. The house was occupied till the hour of adjournment, in discussion of these resolutions.

Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Hamilton reported a bill for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers. Mr. Long (of North Carolina) made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Mitchell. Mr. Storrs reported against the necessity of any legislation at this time, relative to the apportionment of Representatives. The remainder of the day was taken up in discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolutions for retrenchment.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Chilton's resolutions for retrenchment were further debated, by Messrs. Chilton, McDuffie, Blake, Dorsey, and Barney, till the adjournment of the house. The senate did not sit to-day.

Monday, Jan. 28.

The discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolutions was resumed. Mr. Chilton again modified his resolution, so as to embrace an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the compensation of the members of Congress. Mr. Buckner, Mr. Washington and Mr. Vance addressed the Chair. While Mr. Vance was proceeding to specify the characters of the various Standing Committees, he was called to order by Mr. McDuffie. The Chair having decided that Mr. Vance was in order, Mr. McDuffie appealed from the decision, and the ayes and noes being ordered, the speaker's decision was sustained by the house, yeas 21 nays 62.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 19th, 1828.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury propose having a MUSICAL CONCERT on Thursday next, 21st inst. for the purpose of raising a fund, which will be applied to a religious institution. The Harp, Violin, Piano, and Flute, together with the Voice, will compose the amusements of the evening.

February 16th, 1827.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

We refer the reader to the 1st and 2d pages of to-day's paper, for the spirited proceedings of the friends of Jackson in Cabarrus. The show of strength at this meeting, and the enthusiasm manifested by the people on the occasion, encourage us to believe that, notwithstanding the confident boasts of the administration people, that county will give a good account of herself at the election in November next.

ROWAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Tuesday of last week, a society was organized in this town, auxiliary to the North-Carolina Colonization Society, formed at Raleigh, last winter. We have been furnished with the proceedings of this Society, and have them in type, but are compelled, from a press of other matter, to defer their publication till our next.

COLONIAL TRADE.

We invite to the following extract from the last Fayetteville Observer, the especial attention of those who so modestly charge the friends of Jackson with perpetrating "a direct and intentional falsehood," for asserting, (what they are prepared to maintain) that "the West India Trade, once so valuable to North Carolina, has been lost to us, and perhaps forever, by the etiquette and diplomacy of John Quincy Adams." The Observer remarks:

"Having been startled by the assertion of the President, in his message at the opening of the session, that no loss had been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the U. States, by the interruption of the West India trade; and also by a similar statement of the National Intelligencer, about the same time, that the trade was never in a more flourishing condition, we were induced to make some inquiries upon one branch of the subject—we mean the Lumber trade, in which the people of this section of country are deeply interested. In reply to these inquiries we learn that prices have actually fallen at Wilmington more than one half, since the restrictions on the West India Trade. One gentleman owning a saw mill in an adjoining county, assured us that it was only a particular and choice kind of lumber that would pay the expense of making and carrying to market, and even for that kind he could not obtain more than half the usual price.

Another respectable gentleman, of this county, who returned a few days since from Wilmington, where he had taken several hundred thousand feet of lumber, informs us that the article was so dull he could not sell it for cash, and that he finally disposed of it at less than half what it would have brought a year ago, taking goods in payment. These facts are unquestionable, and prove more than a thousand speeches of Mr. Clark, or inflated assertions of Mr. Adams, which, if they have any foundation, are based upon the condition of a more highly favoured section of the country than poor North Carolina. If any other cause than the restrictions on the West India intercourse, have operated to ruin this branch of our trade, we have no knowledge of it.

The people of North Carolina, then, have reason to complain of the Administration, which by gross negligence, (that is the proper term,) has suffered one large branch of their trade to be lopped off, one fruitful source of their revenue to be dried up, not for a moment; but, to all appearances, forever.

JACKSON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We have accounts from New-Orleans, of the celebration of the 8th of January in that city, at which Gen. Jackson was present. The proceedings and events of the day, and the address made to, and replies from, Gen. Jackson, occupy a large space in many of the papers received by the last mail. We are unable, this week, to give any thing more satisfactory than merely to state, that the General was received at the city with a salute of one hundred pieces of artillery: the procession on water was imposing and sublime; it consisted of twenty large steam boats, occupying about three miles of the river, while thousands of the joyful inhabitants crowded the shore from all quarters: the city was filled with citizens from different states, to congratulate the Old Hero, and behold the grand ceremony. A number of congratulatory addresses were made to Gen. Jackson, to which he replied in the happiest terms. In our next, we will give a more detailed account of the ceremony, with some of the addresses delivered on the occasion.

Mr. Chilton's resolutions for Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, after having kept the House of Representatives debating them two weeks, and after having been so often amended as to leave nothing of the original left, but the word "Resolved," were unanimously adopted on the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock at night.

Rumor of War!—The brig Jane, which arrived at New York on the 5th inst., left Greece on the 18th and Gibraltar on the 26th December. A letter was received by the Jane, dated at Gibraltar, Dec. 22d, that the news of the day there was, that the Turkish government had declared war against the Allies—Russia, France, and England. This, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, may be true, and may not.

Col. George M. Troup, late Governor of Georgia, being on a visit to Savannah, in this state, was invited to a complimentary dinner on the 6th inst. by the citizens; which he declined; and he acted like a sensible man.

Water-melons.—The editor of the Edenton Gazette was presented with a slice of ripe water-melon during the first week of this month. It is not stated whether the water-melon grew there, or was brought from the West Indies. Ripe pears, the growth of the present season, were produced in Charleston, on the 1st inst.

Gen. Beverly Daniel has been re-appointed U. S. Marshal for this state, for the term of four years.

The proceedings of the Jackson meeting in Wilkesborough, came to hand too late for insertion this week; they shall have a place in our next.

Steam-Boat at Knoxville.—A steam boat has ascended the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee river, and it is expected will be able to reach Knoxville. A steam boat is now building to navigate the river from Knoxville down. Should this enterprise succeed, the benefits resulting therefrom to East Tennessee, will be incalculable.

The Savannah, Georgia, Anti-Duelling Association, have offered a premium of \$50 for the best essay against duelling.

Unmasonic.—Cumberland Lodge No. 8, in Nashville, Tenn. requests editors to notice the expulsion of D. Sullivan, fencing-master, for gross unmasonic conduct, Sullivan is described as about 6 feet high, sandy hair, red whiskers, heavy eyebrows, about 40 years of age.

Painful.—The dwelling-house and kitchen of a Mr. Bennett, near Tarborough, in this state, were totally consumed by fire, with all their contents, on the 31st ult., and two of his children were unfortunately consumed in the house!

John W. Campbell has been nominated by the friends of Gen. Jackson in Ohio, as a candidate for Governor of that state.

NEW-YORK FOR JACKSON!

A meeting of the members of the legislature of New-York, was held at Albany on the 31st ult. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States; and the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson was carried by acclamation. The whole number of members in both branches of the legislature, is 160; of these 114 voted for Jackson; and from six to ten known friends of Jackson out of town. A resolution was passed to support for Vice President, the candidate who should appear best calculated to unite the suffrages of their Republican friends throughout the Union.

The National Intelligencer says the Administration does not want the vote of New-York.—It is natural enough, gentlemen, for you to say so, since it is ascertained that you cannot get it!

Shad.—Shad were caught and brought to market in Tarborough, in this state, on the 26th ult.; and at the date of the last paper from that place, 8th inst. there were plenty of that delicious fish, selling at from 12 to 15 cents each. We expect there will be shad in Salisbury, during this week. It is a rare case, however, to see them here as early as February court.

Mr. Conway, the distinguished tragedian, while on his passage from the north to Savannah, a few weeks since, jumped overboard from the vessel, and was drowned. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the rash act. He quitted the stage about a year since; and it has been said he was preparing himself for the ministry in Rhode Island.

A good Toast.—At the celebration of the anniversary of the Franklin Debating Club, at Columbia, S. C. on the 17th ult. a Mr. Plant gave the following pithy toast: *Champaigne to our true friends, and real-pain to our sham ones.*

Waukegan, Stokes county.—The friends of Gen. Jackson, residing in the vicinity of Waukegan, Stokes county, are requested to meet at that place on Saturday, the 23d of February, inst., to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient, in relation to the Presidential election.

Snelson, the Bank Robber.—This notorious man, who robbed the Petersburg bank, while Teller of it, arrived at New-York on the 5th inst. in the ship John Jay, from Liverpool, he having been apprehended in England by the officer sent from Petersburg. The principal part of the money stolen, was found on him. He pretends to be a changed man.

Convention in Virginia.—The bill to permit the people of Virginia to vote, at the next election, on the propriety of calling a convention to revise and alter the constitution of that state, has become a law. None but freeholders, however, are allowed to vote; but there seems to be no doubt but a large majority of that class will vote for a convention. A large portion of Virginians, who have hitherto been disfranchised, will now be admitted to all the rights and immunities of Freemen. This noble act of the Virginia legislature, encourages a hope that the people of North-Carolina will ultimately receive justice at the hands of their legislature.

From Washington.—A letter from a member of Congress, to his friend in Salisbury, says: "Party enters more fully and minutely into every thing introduced into Congress, than it ever has done since my membership. John Randolph, contrary to the general belief at the opening of the session, promises to be often on the floor. His health has obviously improved since he came here. He speaks more to the purpose than I ever have known him, and dispenses his satire more sparingly than heretofore."

The New Tariff.—The new tariff bill, which has been reported in the house of representatives by the committee on manufactures, provides protection for the growers of hemp, of wool of grain, of sugar, and for the manufacturers of iron; and also provides guards against evasions of the revenue laws. The committee had a great mass of evidence, both oral and written, to wade through, to come to the conclusion which produced this bill.

A committee appointed for the purpose, by the administration convention which met in Raleigh on the 20th Dec. last, to nominate candidates for Electors, have published, in the Raleigh Register of the 5th inst. an address to the people of North-Carolina, in favor of the election of John Q. Adams. Mr. Gaston is said to be the author of this production, which is ably written, but deceptive in its reasoning, and false in its deductions: it is, however, the work of a better cause.

Mr. White: At a muster of an infantry company commanded by Capt. John Hoke, in the northern part of Lincoln county, on the 15th ult. a vote on the Presidency resulted as follows: For Gen. Andrew Jackson, 66 For Mr. John Quincy Adams, 2 Another muddy pamphlet or two, will make us more united in favor of the Hero of Orleans. Jan. 23d, 1828. FAIR PLAY.

Mr. White: You will please to publish in your paper, that at a muster of Capt. Meigs' volunteer company, near Statesville, on the 19th ult. the sense of the persons present was taken on the Presidency; the issue was, For Jackson, 30 For Adams, 4

We learn, that at a muster of Capt. Morrison's company of militia, 20 or 12 miles from Statesville, on the 26th ult. a vote on the Presidency was taken; which exhibited 32 for Jackson, 22 for Adams.

It has been said that of Iredell county, where it has been said that the people.

ANOTHER SIGN.

Maj. White: I observe that, notwithstanding you profess to attach very little consequence to the ballottings which are so frequently had, of late, at musters, sales and other gatherings where whiskey is plentiful, you notice more or less of them in every paper. Now I have as poor an opinion of such indications of the sentiments of the people as any body; but as they are to go forth to the public for what they are worth, I think it no more than fair you should give us all the "signs" of this kind that come to your knowledge. I therefore request you to publish the following:

At an election for Field Officers of the 63d regiment of North Carolina Militia, on the 14th December last, the following was the result:

Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comdt. for Adams; Henry Giles, Lieut. Col. for Jackson; Philo White, Major, for Jackson.

A third for Adams is better than could have been expected from military men. And I am told that the intended new Adjutant, is for Adams. Your friend, (and Gen. Jackson's, too, while he keeps with in his proper sphere,) A CIVIL MAN.

February 5th, 1828.

[If "a civil man" was present at the election above referred to, it is certainly very *un-civil* in him to represent the result as indicating a preference on the presidential question; for he must have seen that the two first officers were promoted, in regular gradation, there being no opposing candidates; and that for the office of Major, there were three persons in nomination, two of whom were for Jackson, the other for Adams—and that notwithstanding the Jackson strength (had it been decided on party grounds) was thus divided, one of the Jacksonmen was elected, by a considerable majority. But the truth is, the subject of the presidency had nothing to do with this military election: it was not, in our hearing, even mentioned during the day; and, to our certain knowledge, Jacksonmen voted for the gentleman who prefers Adams as President, and *vice versa*. We think "a civil man" must feel that he is engaged in a poor business—that he is literally "catching at straws." For obvious reasons, it does not become us to remark on his piece as it deserves.]

Melancholy Catastrophe.—We learn that Moses Lloyd Hill, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Statesville, was drowned on Saturday, the 9th inst. in attempting to cross the Yadkin river, at Maj. Thurmond's Ford, on his way from Wilkesboro' to Surry court. Being in a sulkey, and getting into deep water, he jumped out, and attempted to swim ashore, but having on a heavy great-coat, boots, &c. and there being a strong current in the river, he was swept down, and drowned. Two or three gentlemen were standing on shore, (spectators of the melancholy scene,) to whom the unfortunate Hill called for assistance—but, from the confused state of their minds at the moment, or from their inability to render any aid, the drowning man was whelmed in the flood, and rose no more till his immortal part had reached its flight to the realms of eternity. He was buried at Wilkesborough on the 11th. Mr. Hill was a gentleman of respectable endowments, and stood high in his profession. He has left an amiable, interesting, and afflicted widow.

The Southern Review has been issued from the press in Charleston, and is very highly spoken of by those who have read it.

Cheraw, Feb. 1.—Cotton, 8 a 9.85; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

A communication from "One of the Committee" in Iredell county, in relation to the mis-statement in the Charlotte paper of the number of friends of Jackson at the meeting in Statesville on the 21st ult. has been received; but we are compelled to omit it till our next, for want of room.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Feb. 7.—Cotton, 8 1/2 to 9; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 1/2 to 8; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 37; flour, 4 to 5 1/2; whiskey, 30 to 32.

Charleston, Feb. 9.—Upland cotton, 8 1/2 a 10 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 9 to 11; molasses, 27 to 29 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brand, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 18; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—New-England do. 36 to 38. North Carolina bills, 6 to 7 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1 1/2.

Petersburg, Feb. 8.—Cotton, 8 to 9 1/2; old peach brandy, \$1; new apple do. 28 a 30; flour, 6; pork, 4; wheat 80 to 85; tobacco 2 1/2 to 7; bacon, 7 to 8; beeswax 25; lard 9 1/2. North Carolina Bank Bills, 5 to 6 per cent. discount; South Carolina 1 1/2; Georgia 2.

New-York, Feb. 8.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; the total import of cotton into New-York, from the 1st to the 31st January, was 8,703 bales; the export during the same period, was 7,506 bales. North Carolina bank bills, 8 per cent. discount; do. 2 to 2 1/2.

Married.

In Morganton, on the 24th of January, 1828, by the Rev. John Silliman, Mr. James W. Patton, Merchant, of Asheville, N. C. to Miss Jane Clarissa Walton, daughter of Thomas Walton, Esq. of the former place.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, on the 29th Oct. 1827, James Welborn, jr. at the residence of his father, Col. J. Welborn, near Wilkesborough. It is perhaps too common to eulogize the character and conduct of those whom death, that all-conquering enemy, has taken from us; yet honour ought to be given to those to whom it is due; nor is it among the least powerful incentives to the practice of virtue while we are living, to believe that our good deeds and upright conduct shall be held in remembrance when we are dead. All who were acquainted with the subject of this obituary notice, will concede to him a portion of excellence which falls to the lot of but few of his age: humble and unassuming, yet affable in his deportment and complacent in his manners, although the blossom of youth was not yet faded from his cheek, he was the friend and friendship of all with whom he had formed an intimate acquaintance: Sober and temperate, he looked with pity upon his contemporary youthful companions, who, giving a loose to their inordinate appetites, had become slaves to rioting and dissipation: constant, careful and sincere in his friendships, his short course through life was full of spirit: A strict observer of good order, he treated his equals, inferiors and superiors with that attention which secured to him their love, respect and high regard: anxiously desirous to improve and fortify his mind by knowledge, his pursuits in literature were ardent, and his progress equalled by few. As a son, he was docile and obedient; as a brother, he was kind and affectionate; and as a member of society, he bid fair to be one of its brightest ornaments: But alas! death arrested him in his promising career. He submitted without a murmur, and declared the most cheerful acquiescence in the sovereign will of his heavenly Father; with whom, I trust, he now lives and reigns, and shall live and reign forevermore. Let, then, his youthful companions and acquaintances be emulous to copy his example, and let the bereaved parents and afflicted relations be animated to seek and obtain the same interest in the divine favor, resting assured, that, possessed of this interest, their separation shall be short, their meeting unimpeded, and their subsequent felicity uninterrupted and of endless duration.

TENNESSEE LANDS

THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging Lands in the Western District of Tennessee, for lands in the Western counties of North-Carolina. His lands lie in different counties in the Western District, and are of the very best quality. Persons owning lands in the western part of this state, who are desirous of disposing of them, with a view of removing to the West, will be enabled to get good bargains, by way of exchange, on application to the subscriber, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

February 11th, 1828. 3004

PAYMENT MUST BE MADE.

TO all those that are indebted to me, I hope they will attend to this notice, as I am determined to close my books; if I don't, I will be compelled to discharge my hands and shut up my shop, for the want of money. Those that don't attend and pay against the first day of March, are informed that their respective accounts will be presented to them on that day; and those that fail to pay, may expect to be waited on by Peter Campbell, as I have requested him to attend at my shop on the 4th day of March, to receive the balance of the accounts and notes not then settled. I am compelled to have money, and money I must have: so people oughtn't to think hard of me.

Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1828.

EBEN. DICKSON.

TRUST SALE.

FOR the purpose of making distribution agreeably to a deed in trust, executed to me by Sarah Campbell, dec'd. late of Randolph county; for the use and benefit of her children, &c. will be sold in the Town of Lexington, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next, on a credit of twelve months,

Ten or twelve Valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a good Cooper and wheelwright. ALEX. GRAY, Trustee. February 8th, 1828. 3005

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Center Meeting-house, in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy, and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of College, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education. Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting, and the French language. The object of the teachers in this seminary, will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God, and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.
The prices of tuition are \$2 50 a quarter for reading, writing, and arithmetic; \$3 75 for English grammar and geography; \$5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science, and the Latin, Greek, and French languages.
Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in respectable families in the neighbourhood, at the moderate price of \$1 50 a week, payable quarterly.
ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.
Mount Mourne, Iredell county,
Feb. 4th, 1828. 2402

NOTICE.
THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

Tract of Land
on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. The land is well watered, and has a fine Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another Tract of Land, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, & Trustees.
JOHN N. PHIFER, G66

January 30th, 1828. The Catawba Journal will insert the above till day of sale, and send account.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business
In said town, on Main street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's New-Shop.
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6105

COACH MAKING
NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, one door north-east of the jail; where he has on hand generally, GIGS, panel and stick; also, Sulkies, Carriages, and Carriages, of all descriptions, executed not inferior to any in the surrounding country.

Repairing, of every description, and Smith-Work of any kind, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 6104

FACTORY AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand, on Edge-Street, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the Steam Boat, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.
HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

DISOLUTION.
THE copartnership of Huntington and Wynne, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted, by note, or account, are earnestly requested to call and make payment to John Huntington, who is authorized to receive the same. It is confidently expected that this notice will not be neglected. One of the firm is desirous of leaving the place, and as it is not in our power to give indulgence, it is hoped it will not be expected. Therefore, those who do not avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to make payment, may expect their notes and accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN HUNTINGTON,
ROBERT WYNE.
Salisbury, 21st January, 1828. 4103

BOOK BINDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 25th, 1827. 61

JACKSON MEETING.
The citizens of Rowan county who are friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States, are requested to attend a public meeting at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 19th day of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to confer with such others as may be designated in Davidson and Montgomery counties, in nominating a candidate for Jackson and Calhoun Elector in this district; and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable in promoting the cause of the PEOPLE.
January 26th, 1828. 12

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.
The friends of the administration, and those who are opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to attend at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1828, to devise such measures as they may think best calculated to attain the end in view.
January 19, 1828. 12

TRUST SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at public vendue on Friday the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable tract of land known by the name of the Leeper place, lying on the Big and Little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's ferry, joining the land of Dr. W. Maclean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey 1065 acres, and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion thereof being first rate low ground. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one-third cash; one third at one year's credit, and the remaining third two years credit.

THOMAS G. FOLEY, Trustee.
January 22d, 1828. 4103

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!
RAN away from the plantation of Mrs. Trotter, near Salisbury, SAM, a bright mulatto boy, about 30 years of age, and near six feet high. He is stout and well made; has a down cast look, and a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, from the fact of his absconding without cause. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or to the overseer on the plantation.
THOMAS G. FOLEY.
February 1st, 1828. 4103

THE Greensborough Patriot and Milton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement 4 weeks in their papers and forward their accounts for payment.
T. G. F.

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of Fresh Medicines; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and his hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.
August 27, 1827 73

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson Esq. Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd; Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.
6106 DAN'L COLEMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd; Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered therefore that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.
6106 DAN'L COLEMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina, Iredell County:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827: Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury; and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.
1319 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, Clk.

State of North Carolina, Ashe county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Majory Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin; Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, Clk.
Price advt. \$4. 3mt04

LAMP OIL.
FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by
Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. D. WILLEY & Co.

PORTAY.
FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.
She smiled, and I believed her true;
She looked—I thought 'twas love;
She spoke—I hung upon her words
Like accent from above.
No fault was hers—'twas all my own;
Friendship alone she knew,
And all the rest that I had dreamed
Were pictures Fancy drew.
But still I fondly to them clung,
And when half disbelieved,
I strove to drive each doubt away,
And wished to be deceived.
Light clouds tinged with the morning's sun,
The rose bud's freshest dew,
Are sweet—so was my early love,
And 'twas as fleeting too! 1

GOOD NIGHT TO THE SEASON.
EXTRACT.
Good night to the season! another
Will come with its trine and toys,
And hurry away, like his brother,
In sunshine and odour and noise;
Will it come with a rose or a briar?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will its bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?
Will it find me grown thinner or fatter,
Or fonder of wrong or of right?
Oh married or buried!—no matter!
Good night to the season! Good night!

LOVE AND DEBT.
Tis only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our rest;
And he that is quite out of both,
Of all the world is blest:
He sees the golden age within,
All things are free and common—
He eats, he drinks, and takes his rest,
He fears no man or woman.

A SHORT STORY.
A robber on a captain's post,
The giant captain fled;
He fled a doctor's shop,
The doctor shot him dead.
There's nothing rare in this affair,
'Tis practice'd every day;
Physicians still with courage kill,
But soldiers run away.

MANUFACTURES. WOOL. &c.
The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by Charles Fisher, Esq. member from Salisbury, who was chairman of the select committee on the subject:
[CONTINUED.]

I. The Raw Material.
1st. Cotton.—The soil and climate of North-Carolina, excepting the mountainous regions, are well adapted to the growth of this great staple; and for the past ten years, her exports in this crop, may be estimated at 80,000 bales. The quality of the staple has been pronounced, by some of the most skillful manufacturers at the north, to be equal or superior to any raised in the United States, of the same species—that is, of the common short staple.

The fibres are not so long, but in texture they are finer and more silky than further south or west. It seems to be a principle in cotton to grow finer in staple as it goes north. Thus, the Mexican cotton, in its progress to the north, loses something in length, but makes it up in fineness. This raw material, then, abounds in North Carolina, where it may be had, without the expense of transportation. The advantages of having the raw material on the spot, are much more important than at first may appear. First, the expense of transportation is saved. This is equal on an average, to 25 per cent. on present prices, or to 2 1-2 cents per lb. or \$7 50 per bale, on all shipments, either to the north or Europe. Thus the 80,000 bales sent from N. Carolina, cost for transportation at least \$600,000, which would be saved, if manufactured on the spot.

An establishment at Lowell, Patterson or Blackstone, consuming 500 bales, must pay annually for transportation \$3,750, which would be a clear gain to a similar establishment in North Carolina.

2d. Another advantage in our favor is, that the cotton here would be delivered in the seed. Cotton taken from the gin is in the best state for spinning. Besides, we should save the bagging, roping and wastage, all of which Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, estimates equal to ten per cent. in our favor.

2d. Wool. Another raw material wanted in manufactures of cloths, is wool.

The committee entertain the opinion that the climate and soil of North Carolina are well adapted to the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. In the eastern parts of the state are extensive tracts of land, well situated to the purpose of grazing. The same is true of the middle and southern counties; while the mountainous parts of the state stand unrivalled for extensive ranges of the most luxuriant grass. The opinion is held by some, that a northern climate is better adapted to the growing of fine wool than the south. If so, we have such a climate in our mountains to produce wool of that quality, while the eastern and

middle parts of the state will produce wool of the coarser sort.

In the business of raising sheep, North Carolina has two very important advantages over the northern states. 1st. The price of lands. 2d. The climate.

In the northern states, sheep require to be fed nearly six months in the year; while here, six weeks is as long as necessary; there they must be fed with succulent vegetables and other expensive food; while here, a cheaper food will answer, or at most a less quantity of expensive vegetables and grain. In addition to this, the severity of the climate at the north requires more care and attention to be paid to the young than is necessary here. All these things considered, it is evident that we can raise sheep at least 30 or 40 per cent. lower than they can. Yet, hitherto, but few sheep have been raised in North Carolina. We scarcely grow as much wool as is wanted for domestic use. The fact is, that the culture of cotton has misled us from our true interest, and caused us to neglect every thing else.

From recent calculations, it is estimated that there are at this time in Pennsylvania, about three millions of sheep; and in New York about four millions; in several of the New England states, there are numbers still larger in proportion to their extent of territory.

It is not supposed that either of these states are overstocked with sheep; on the contrary, they are capable of increasing their numbers to a much greater extent. There are about 40 millions of sheep in G. Britain and Ireland.

But, take Pennsylvania as the data of calculation, and give North Carolina as many sheep, according to territory, as she has, we would then number three millions, or one sheep to every ten square acres. Three millions of sheep, yielding 3 lbs. wool each, at 25 cents per pound, 2,250,000 dollars; while our whole cotton crop only yields 2,400,000 dollars.

Now, the cultivation of cotton requires the best of soil; it exhausts the land, and takes much labour; but the raising of sheep gives value to land, not suited to ordinary cultivation, and makes worn out fields productive of profit to the farmer; further, it requires but little labour, and that of the lightest kind.

But, instead of sending abroad the nine millions pounds of wool, were we to manufacture it at home into cloths, then its value would be enhanced at least to 10 millions of dollars. In addition to all this, the mutton would be a great source of profit. It would supply the place of pork in a considerable degree, and be a more healthy and less expensive food. The manure of the sheep, too, would nearly, if not wholly, pay the expense of keeping them.

Iron. In addition to cotton and wool, we may add iron ore, as a raw material abounding in our state.—Beds of ore, inexhaustible in quantity, and of superior quality, abound in various parts. In the western section of the state, it may be found in almost every county. In Johnston county, and on Neuse river, are located extensive beds of good quality. Notwithstanding this, large quantities of iron are every year imported into North Carolina from abroad, and sold to her citizens. Besides these, the raw material of various other articles of necessity and comfort may be found in the greatest abundance in various parts of the state; but the committee are limited by time and circumstances from enlarging any further on this interesting branch of the subject.

II. Water Power.
Few states in the union, abound more in sites of water power than North Carolina. The shoals and falls in her primary and secondary rivers, obstructing navigation, the small rivers and creeks, all furnish never failing supplies of the finest water power in America. Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well, and is extensively cultivated; and higher up, near and in the mountains, there is no limit in the power. It being thus abundant, it must forever remain cheap, while at the north it is dear. A water privilege conveniently located at the north with power to carry 5,000 spindles, is worth 12 or 15,000 dollars; often more: here it may be had in favorable situations for one tenth that amount. Even in the eastern section of our state, this species of power may be commanded. When

these extensive lakes, Mattamuskeet, and others, are drained, the canals conducting off the water will furnish admirable sites for mills and manufacturing establishments. Under the head of climate, we will mention an important advantage our streams have over those of the north. Then on the score of power we have all that can be desired.
To be continued.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette, in writing from Washington, gives the following description of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

His dress is quite striking.....his conduct is not less so. He wears a full suit of very light drab, consisting of a long coat ranging in its cut between a surcoat and a box coat with a standing collar, which reaches almost to the top of his ears, and nearly closes in front around his chin—giving to his head the appearance of an acorn, set in its cup—his small clothes are of the same materials, and his white tupp'd boots, kept in a high state of polish, are armed with shining spurs. He always enters the House with his riding whip in his hand, nor have I seen him without it during the whole session. He always sits, as is indeed the general custom, with his hat on, and I do not recollect that he has once taken off his gloves. So that his appearance is at all times that of a Jockey ready to mount a race horse, or of some messenger extraordinary, waiting for despatches to furnish blood and bone at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, as soon as the seal should be put to the packages to be intrusted to his care.

His person has often been described, but as I am writing of him I will give you a slight outline of his appearance. He is at least six feet high, not well made, with a striking peculiarity in his conformation—his legs being proportionably much longer than the upper portion of his body, so when sitting he gives no idea of his real height. His head is small and his hair parted in the middle and combed smoothly down each side. His face is lank, wrinkled, sallow; his eyes small and twinkling capable however of much varied expression when accompanying with their rapid flashes his words—while engaged in debate. His voice is clear, high and thin, and its sounds may be likened to a gentle kind of screaming. Perhaps the singing of *Yallhi* would be a better companion.

Elephants.—A gentleman who has a coffee plantation at Candy, in the Island of Ceylon, has lately introduced the use of elephants in ploughing, with great advantage. Sir Alexander Johnston, in a curious paper, read not long since before the London Royal Asiatic Society, observed that the number of elephants in the Island was so great, and the population so small, that it will be of material assistance to the cultivators and manufacturers, if those animals can be generally employed in labor. He adds—"The trade in elephants from Ceylon, which used to be lucrative, is now completely annihilated, in consequence of all the petty Rajahs, Poligars, and other Chiefs in the Southern Peninsula of India, who used formerly to purchase Ceylon elephants as a part of their state, having lost their sovereignties, and being no longer required to keep up any state of this description.

A Parable.—When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached it and said—"I will out-ribe you, charming plant!" He quickly fetched three animals, a sheep, a lion, and a hog, killing one after another near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and is still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one bottle of wine he is then gentle and friendly; that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is a lion, and says, 'who is like me?' he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him and he wallows in the mire; he then resembles a hog?

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, says the proverb. When the town of Abo in Finland was destroyed by fire, a few months since, bank notes to the amount of 300,000 d. lars were burnt, a great portion of them of the bank of Stockholm. "A lucky chance for our bank," says a Stockholm article. In the United States, the banks gain a great deal, by the destruction of their bills where houses are burnt, vessels destroyed, persons drowned, &c. Hampshire Gazette.